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HYDRAULIC MODEL CALIBRATION AND COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF TRAPEZOIDAL TIMBER CONTROL CHECK WEIRS - FARWELL MAIN CANAL, NEBRASKA - OCCS PROGRAM

Report No. HYD-583

HYDRAULICS BRANCH DIVISION OF RESEARCH



OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER DENVER, COLORADO



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by E. R. Zeigler

August 1968

HYDRAULICS BRANCH DIVISION OF RESEARCH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR \* BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Of Chief Engineer . Denver, Colorado

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study was conducted under the supervision of Mr. E. J. Carlson, Hydraulic Engineer. Dr. H. T. Falvey is Head of the Hydraulics Research Section and Mr. H. M. Martin is Chief of the Hydraulics Branch.

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#### ABSTRACT

Three differently shaped trapezoidal weirs were calibrated in the hydraulic laboratory for free flow and submerged flow canal discharge measurements in field canals of 50- and 90-cfs designed capacity. The 3 weirs were calibrated in the same test facility using model scales of 1:5, 1:2.67, and 1:2.33. In each case the canal bottom upstream from the weir was flush with the weir invert and the downstream canal bottom had a 1.5- to 3-ft vertical drop at the weir. An electronic digital computer was used to make a least squares fit of the calibration data to a curve. Second degree polynomial equations were derived describing free flow conditions and general conical equations describing submerged flow conditions. The computer was used to obtain weir discharge tables and information for weir discharge graphs for submerged conditions. Discharge tables and graphs for each weir and drawings and photographs of model and prototype weir structures are included in the report.

DESCRIPTORS--/ open channel flow/ turbulent flow/ \*sharp crested weirs/ subcritical flow/ hydraulic models/ model tests/ \*discharge measurement/ \*submerged weirs/ curve fitting/ calibrations/ check structures/ weirs IDENTIFIERS--/ \*trapezoidal weirs/ least squares method

#### SUMMARY

Hydraulic model tests were made to calibrate three timber control checks used to make canal discharge measurements. The checks are located on the Farwell Main Canal near Farwell, Nebraska. The design canal discharges were 50 cfs (1.41 cms) (cubic meters per second) for two of the weirs and 90 cfs (2.55 cms) for the other. Each control check had a different shaped trapezoidal weir notch. invert was level with the upstream canal bottom but there was a 1.5- to 3-foot (0.46- to 0.91-meter) vertical drop at the weir in the downstream canal bottom. Each weir was calibrated for free flow and submerged flow operating conditions. In the free flow hydraulic model tests, measurements were made of the weir discharge and the upstream water depth. The model data were plotted in graph form and a free flow discharge equation was obtained. The discharge equation was a second degree polynomial of the

form  $Q = a + bD + cD^2$ , where Q is the weir discharge and D is the upstream water depth. In the submerged flow model tests measurements were made of the weir discharge, upstream water depth, and the downstream water depth. The submerged flow model data were plotted on a graph in dimensionless form. Y was the discharge ratio of submerged flow,  $Q_s$ , to free flow discharge Q and X was the

Du. A conical equation of the form  $AX^2 + BXY + Y^2 + CX + DY + E = 0$  gave an excellent fit to the data points. Values for the coefficients in the free flow and submerged flow equations were obtained by using the method of least squares and an electronic digital computer. The computer also was used for printing discharge tables and discharge graphs for each weir.

submergence ratio of downstream depth Dd to upstream depth

#### APPLICATIONS

The discharge curves and tables included in this report can be used to determine the canal discharge passing through the three tractive force test reaches located on the Farwell Main Canal near Farwell, Nebraska. They could also be used for determining discharge through weirs made to the same dimensions and installed in other canals of similar size. The methods used in this report are recommended to determine discharge curves and tables for trapezoidal notched weirs of shapes other than those included here.

#### INTRODUCTION

Three tractive force test reaches were constructed on the Farwell Main Canal near Farwell, Nebraska, Figure 1. At the end of each test reach a timber control check structure was built to provide the designed water flow conditions through the test reaches. During the course of the studies the timber checks with trapezoidal notched weirs will be used as canal discharge measuring devices. Hydraulic model tests were made to calibrate the three weirs for free flow and submerged flow conditions. Handbooks do not contain usable information of this type.

#### THE INVESTIGATION

# Description of the Timber Control Check Installations

The timber control checks are located at Stations 1335+67, 1430+08, and 1459+90 on the Farwell Main Canal. Design canal discharge at Station 1335+67 is 90 cubic feet per second (cfs) (2.55 cms) and 50 cfs (1.41 cms) at Stations 1430÷08 and 1459+90. Each timber check has a trapezoidal weir opening. The bottom widths and side slopes are different for each weir. The weir blades were made from galvanized steel strips and bolted to the timber structures. The top edge of the bottom weir blade, defined as the weir invert, is on the same level as the upstream canal bottom. Immediately downstream from the weir invert there is a 1.5- to 3-foot (0.46 to 0.91 meters) drop in the canal bottom. To prevent erosion an 18-inch (46-centimeter) thick layer of riprap is placed over 6 inches (15 centimeters) of bedding for a distance of 10 feet (3 meters) downstream from the weir. Photographs of the three structures are shown in Figure 2, and drawings of the timber structures are shown in Figures 3 and 4. Table 1 lists important weir and upstream canal dimensions.

Figure 5 is a drawing of the permanent measuring wells placed upstream from the timber control checks. Inlet pipes, from the measuring wells to the canal, are located 15.0 feet (4.57 meters) upstream from the checks. The lower inlet pipe is 0.7 to 0.8 foot (0.21 to 0.24 meter)

above the invert. A water stage recorder, covered by a permanent shelter, is mounted over each well to measure and record the upstream water depth above the weir invert. A staff gage, marked in hundredths of a foot, is installed near the inlet pipes. The zero elevation of the staff gage was set at the same elevation as the weir invert. During canal operation the water stage recorder is periodically checked and the water stage recorder reading is referenced to the staff gage.

Temporary water stage recorders were installed for measuring the downstream water depth above the weir inverts during submerged flow operation. Fifty-five-gallon steel drums with 1-inch (2.5-centimeter) holes in the sides were placed in the canal downstream from the timber checks for use as stilling wells. The water stage recorders were mounted on the steel drums to record the water level inside the drums. Figure 8 shows one of the temporary water stage recorder installations.

# The Model

Drawings and photographs of the hydraulic model are shown in Figure 6. The main parts of the model were a head box, trapezoidal channel, and an outlet box. The model was constructed of wood. The interior of the head box, trapezoidal channel, and outlet box were lined with galvanized sheet metal, and the sheet metal joints were soldered to make the model watertight.

Two vertical pumps connected to two 8-inch (20-centimeter) pipelines supplied water to the head box. Each pipeline had a calibrated, portable venturi orifice meter for measuring water inflow into the model. A 0.3-foot (9-centimeter) thick rock baffle containing 3/4-inch to 1-1/2-inch (1.9- to 3.8-cm) gravel was installed in the head box and downstream from the inlet pipes. The baffle reduced the turbulence from the inlet pipes and provided relatively calm and uniform inflow into the trapezoidal channel.

The upstream edge of the trapezoidal channel had a rounded transition to improve the entrance flow condition, Figure 6. The transition was a 90° arc with a 1-foot (30-centimeter) radius. The trapezoidal model channel was 3 feet (91 centimeters) wide, 1-1/2 feet (46 centimeters) deep, 20 feet (6.1 meters) long, and had 1 vertical to 1-1/2 horizontal side slopes.

Model weirs were attached to the upstream bulkhead of the outlet box. The model weirs were constructed of plywood and the weir blades were made from 0.11-inch (0.28-centimeter) thick metal strips. When installing the weirs in the model, the top of the bottom weir blade was placed flush with the trapezoidal channel bottom. Tailwater elevations in the outlet box (submergence of the weir) were controlled with an adjustable hinged gate located at the downstream end of the outlet box.

Figures 7, 8, and 9 show photographs of comparable discharges in the three model and prototype weirs.

## Model Tests

Three different sizes of trapezoidal weirs were tested in the hydraulic model. The same model was used so it was necessary to test each weir using a different model scale. The model scales were as follows:

Weir at Station 1335+67 - Scale 1:5 Weir at Station 1430+08 - Scale 1:2.67 Weir at Station 1459+90 - Scale 1:2.33.

Topography simulating the prototype was constructed in the outlet box for the weir at Station 1459+90. The topography extended 24 feet (7.3 meters), prototype distance, downstream from the weir. Riprap was placed for a distance of 10 feet (3 meters). An additional 14 feet (4.26 meters) of canal extended downstream, Figure 10. Hydraulic model tests were made with and without topography in the model. A comparison of these test results showed that the topography was not needed to obtain satisfactory hydraulic data. No topography was constructed for the weirs at Stations 1335+67 and 1430+08. The water flowed directly from the weirs into the outlet box.

Free flow and submerged tests were made on each of the three weirs. In the free flow tests the weir nappe was aerated - the weir nappe, or jet of water flowing from the weir opening, was completely surrounded by the atmosphere. In the submerged flow tests the tailwater elevation was above the bottom of the weir invert - part of the nappe above the weir invert was submerged.

In this report the upstream depth and the downstream water depth (for submerged flow tests) is the depth of water measured above the weir invert.

In making the free flow tests the measured model discharge was increased in increments and the upstream water depth was measured for each discharge.

In making a submerged flow test the measured model discharge was held constant and the tailwater was raised in increments; both upstream and downstream water depths were measured. To make additional submerged flow tests, the measured model discharge was increased and the effect of the downstream depth on the upstream depth was measured.

The upstream water depth was measured at the centerline of the trapezoidal channel and 15 feet (4.57 meters), prototype distance, upstream from the weirs. Upstream depth measurements were made with a point gage mounted on an aluminum U-channel that spanned the canal. The downstream water depth was measured with a hook gage, mounted in a stilling well made from a 6-inch (15-centimeter) diameter plastic pipe. A flexible hydraulic tube led from the stilling well to a static pressure probe that was placed in the outlet box. The downstream water depth was therefore measured at the location of the static pressure The probe was placed 1/2-foot (0.15-meter) downstream from the weir and 1 foot (0.3 meter) from the side of the outlet box for model tests made for weirs at Stations 1335+67 and 1430+08, Figures 7 and 8. For model tests with the weir at Station 1459+90 the downstream water depth was measured at a line 18.3 feet (5.58 meters) downstream from the weir, and at the canal centerline.

# DISCUSSION AND RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

### Free Flow Tests

The first part of the model study consisted of calibrating the three weirs under free flow conditions. The 1-1/2-foot (46-centimeter) model depth allowed testing of prototype depths larger than normal design canal and weir depths shown in Figures and 4. The weirs were calibrated for discharges larger than design discharges. For each weir the upstream water depth was measured at many different discharges. The depth versus discharge data for the three weirs is plotted on Figure 11.

A second degree polynomial equation was used to describe the mathematical relationship between the variables, weir discharge and upstream canal water depth. The general free flow discharge equation for the three weirs, with discharge Q taken as the dependent variable and depth D the independent variable, is as follows:

(1)  $Q = a + bD + cD^2$ ,

where

Q represents weir discharge, cubic feet per second,

D represents the water depth in feet above the weir invert at a point 15.0 feet (4.57 meters) upstream from the weir,

a, b, and c are coefficients.

For each weir the coefficients a, b, and c, have specific values in the free flow equation. The method of least squares was used to determine values of the coefficients for each weir, see Appendix A. The free flow discharge equations are

- (2) Station 1335+67  $Q = 2.453 + (0.060)D + (3.529)D^2$  for D = 1.0 to 7.0 feet (0.3 to 2.1 meters)
- (3) Station 1430+08  $Q = 1.396 (0.268)D + (7.981)D^2$  for D = 0.5 to 3.6 feet (0.15 to 1.1 meters)
- (4) Station 1459+90  $Q = 1.247 (0.434)D + (14.105)D^2$ for D = 0.5 to 2.3 feet (0.15 to 0.70 meters)

Graphs of the three equations are shown in Figure 11.

# Submerged Flow Tests

Calibrating the weirs for submerged conditions was more difficult than for free flow conditions. In free flow tests the upstream water depth controls the wair discharge, but in submerged flow tests both the upstream and downstream water depths control the discharge. The hydraulic

model data for the submerged trapezoidal weir tests were plotted in the form, Discharge Ratio versus Submergence Ratio, where the

Submergence ratio = Dd/Du

Discharge ratio = Qs/Q

and

Dd = downstream water depth above the weir invert,

Du = upstream water depth above the weir invert,

Qs = weir discharge for the given upstream and downstream water depths (submerged discharge),

Q = free flow weir discharge for the given upstream water depth (unsubmerged or free flow discharge).

Data taken from the hydraulic model submerged weir tests included upstream water depth (Du), downstream water depth (Dd), and the model discharge or submerged discharge (Qs). The free discharge (Q) was computed using the upstream depth (Du) in the free flow discharge equation. Both the discharge ratio and submergence ratio were then computed and the data points plotted. Figure 12 is a graph of the data points for the weir at Station 1335+67, Figure 13 - Station 1430+08, and Figure 14 - Station 1459+90. In each figure the discharge ratio is the ordinate and the submergence ratio is the abscissa.

The alinement of the data points on the three graphs indicates the relationship of the discharge ratio to the submergence ratio. However, a mathematical formula describing the discharge ratio in terms of the submergence ratio was needed. By inspection, an ellipse was found to fit the shape of the curve formed by the plotted data points on the graphs. The major axis of the ellipse was rotated 45° to the X axis of the graph. However, the elliptical curve did not fit the entire central portion of the plotted points. But the general equation of the curve was used in making a least squares fit for the data points.

The general equation of an ellipse with a rotated axis is

(5) 
$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$
,

where x and y are variables. The coefficients a, b, c, d, e, and f have specific values for any given ellipse. By dividing every term in the above equation by c, renaming the coefficients by using upper case letters and rearranging the terms, the equation takes the form

(6) 
$$Ax^2 + Bxy + y^2 + Cx + Dy + E = 0$$

or

(7) 
$$y^2 + (Bx + D)y + (Ax^2 + Cx + E) = 0$$
.

If the value of x is known then the equation is a quadratic equation in y. Positive values only for the discriminant are used because we are interested in the plot in the first quadrant, and

(8) 
$$y = \frac{-(Bx + D) + \sqrt{(Bx + D)^2 - 4(Ax^2 + Cx + E)}}{2}$$

To use this equation for the case of submerged flow we will let

y = discharge ratio,

x = submergence ratio,

for  $0 \le x \le 0.98$ . For x = 1.0 there would be zero head across the weir.

The method of least squares described in Appendix B was used to find the specific values of the coefficients A, B, C, D, and E for each discharge ratio - submergence ratio formula. The values of the coefficients are listed in the following table:

Weir at	ajirin ja jagadi.				
Station	- <b>A</b>	В	C	D	E
1335+67	1.063	-1.652	1.685	1.806	-2.802
	1.031	-1.755		1.828	-2.797
1459+90	1.021	-1.918	1.778	1.837	-2.788

The graphs of the discharge ratio - submergence ratio formula for the weirs are shown on Figures 12, 13, and 14.

# Description and Use of the Weir Discharge Graphs and Discharge Tables

Figures 15, 16, and 17 are graphs of the weir discharge for submerged flow conditions, Figure 15 - Station 1335+67, Figure 16 - Station 1430+08, and Figure 17 - Station 1459+90. The graph ordinate is the upstream water depth above the weir invert, the abscissa is the weir discharge, and lines representing constant downstream water depths are drawn on the graph.

An X-Y plotter which operates from punched cards was used to draw the curves of Figures 15, 16, and 17. Information in the form of approximately 1,000 data cards per graph was supplied to the plotter. A program was written for an electronic digital computer to compute and punch the information on the data cards. The discharge ratio - submergence ratio formula and free flow equation were used in making data card computations for the discharge graphs in Figures 15, 16, and 17.

To find the weir discharge both the upstream and downstream water depths above the weir invert must be known. example illustrating the use of the graph consider an upstream water depth of 2.12 feet (0.65 meter), a downstream water depth of 1.53 feet (0.47 meter), and use Figure 17. Find the 2.12-foot (0.65-meter) upstream depth value on the Upstream Depth scale at the left edge of the graph. Follow the 2.12-foot upstream depth line horizontally right to the appropriate line of downstream water depth. In this example one has to interpolate between the 1.5and 1.6-foot constant downstream depth lines to find the 1.53-foot (0.47-meter) downstream water depth. point where the 1.53-foot (0.47-meter) downstream depth crosses the 2.12-foot (0.65-meter) horizontal upstream depth line follow the discharge line vertically downwards to the Weir Discharge scale at the bottom of the graph. The weir discharge is 49.8 cfs (1.41 cms).

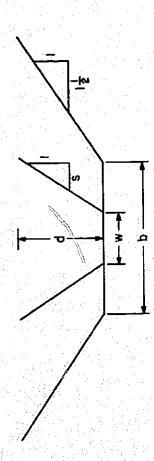
A program was written for an electronic digital computer to calculate and print the weir discharges for the range of upstream and downstream water depths. The discharge ratio - submergence ratio formula and free flow equation were used in making the weir discharge calculations. Weir discharge tables are in Appendixes: Station 1335+67 - Appendix D, Station 1430+08 - Appendix E, and Station

1459+90 - Appendix F. The vertical column at the left edge of each table is the upstream water depths, Du. The top horizontal row of the table is the downstream water depths, Dd, and the columns of numbers below the downstream water depths are the weir discharges for the given upstream and downstream water depths.

An example is given for using the weir discharge tables. Use the table in Appendix F, upstream water depth (Du) of 2.32 feet (0.71 meter). and downstream water depth (Dd) of 1.9 feet (0.58 meter). Select the page of the table that has the range of upstream and downstream water depths that include Du = 2.32 feet and Dd = 1.9 feet. In the column marked Du find the 2.32 water depth. The row of numbers horizontally to the right of 2.32 are weir discharges for Du = 2.32 feet and for the downstream water depths listed at the top of the table. For Dd = 1.9 feet (0.58 meter) the weir discharge is 52.0 cfs (1.47 cms).

TABLE

WEIR AND CANAL DIMENSIONS



WEIR AT STATION	CANAL BOTTOM WEIR BOTTOM WEIR DEPTH WEIR SIDE WIDTH FEET SLOPES (b) (d) (s)	WEIR BOTTOM WIDTH FEET (W)	WEIR DEPTH Feet (d)	WEIR SIDE SLOPES (S)	CANAL DESIGN DISCHARGE Cfs
1335 + 67		1.417	8.58	0.292	O <sub>B</sub>
1430 + 08	<b></b>	2.167	10 10 10	0.77.1	OS
1459 + 90		3.146	3.08	1.5333	0.00

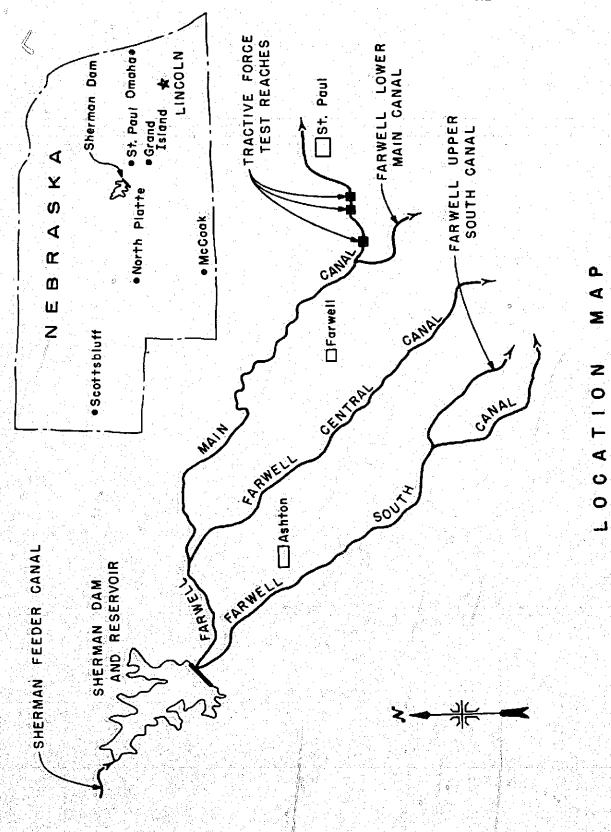
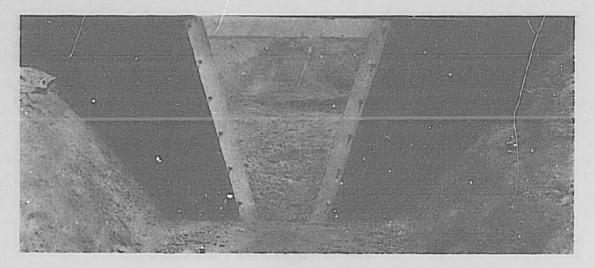
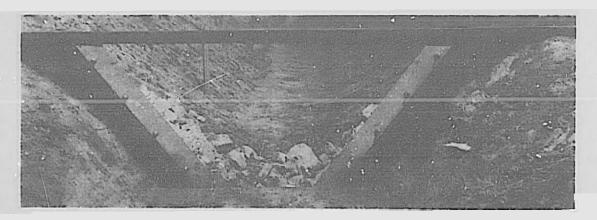


Figure 2



Station 1335+67

Photo P707-729-2748

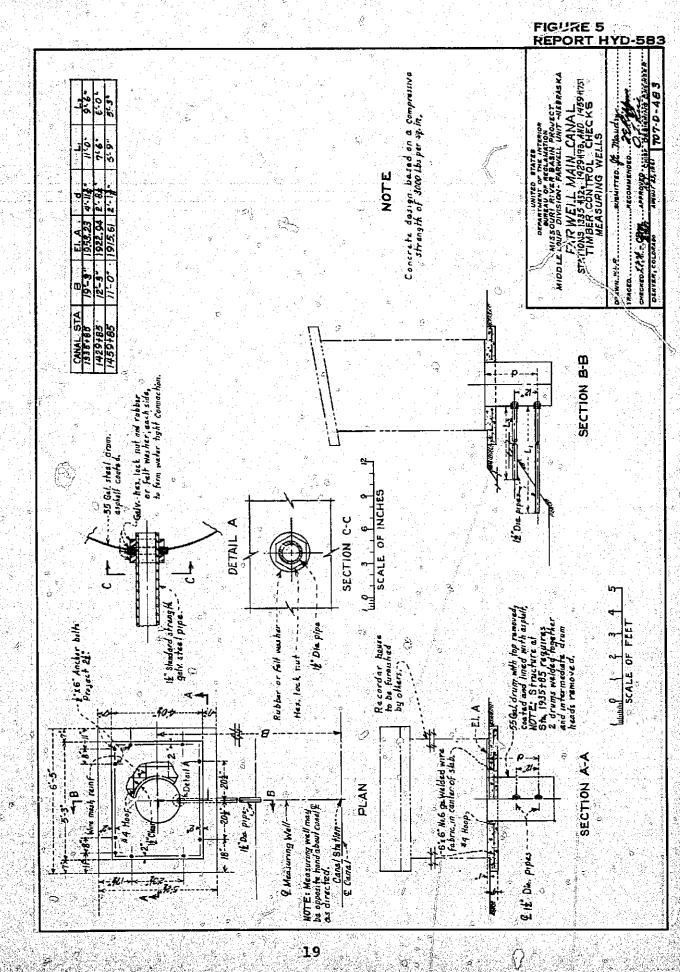


Station 1430+08

Photo P707-729-2724

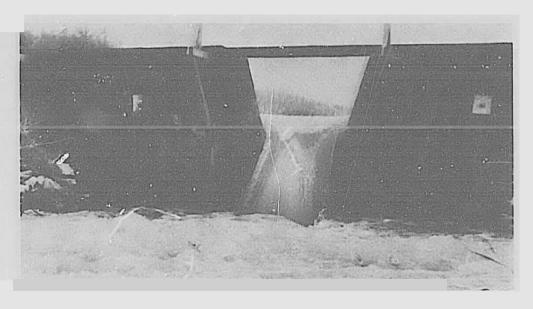


Station 1459+90 Photo P707-729-2704
Timber Control Checks - Upstream Views

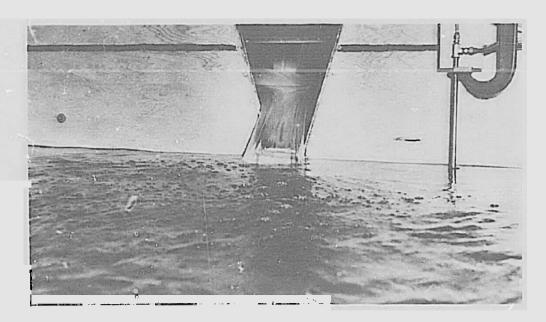


20

THE HYDRAULIC MODEL

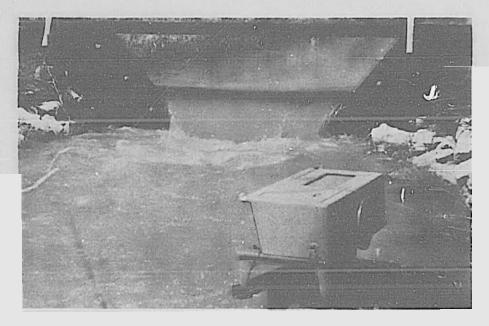


Prototype timber control check at Station 1335+67. Photo PX-D-61970

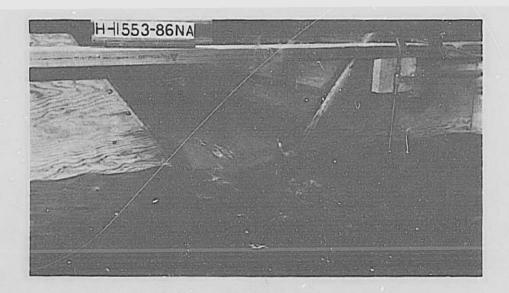


Model at Station 1335+67. Photo PX-D-61971

The weir discharge is 58 cfs (1.64 cms), the upstream water depth is 3.95 feet (1.20 meters), the downstream water depth is 0.4 foot (12.2 centimeters), and the submergence ratio, Dd/Du, is 0.10. The top of the black line on the model weir bulkhead (lower photograph) represents the top of the weir structure in the prototype. Also shown in the model photograph (right side) is the static pressure probe used for measuring the downstream water depth.

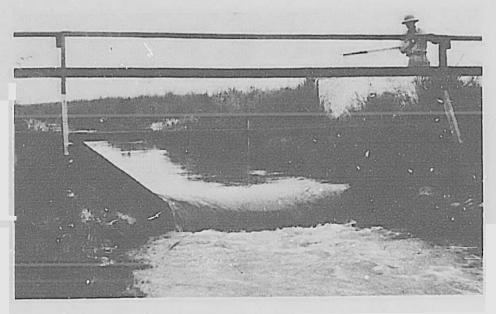


Prototype timber control check at Station 1430+08. Note the temporary water stage recorder and stilling well for recording the downstream water surface elevation. Photo PX-D-61972

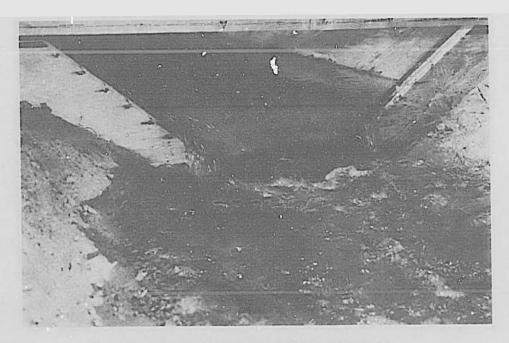


Model at Station 1430+08. Photo PX-D-61973

The weir discharge is 25 cfs (0.71 cms), upstream water depth is 1.86 feet (0.57 meter), downstream water depth is 1.05 feet (0.32 meter), and the submergence ratio, Dd/Du, is 0.56.



Prototype timber control check at Station 1459+90. Photo PX-D-61974

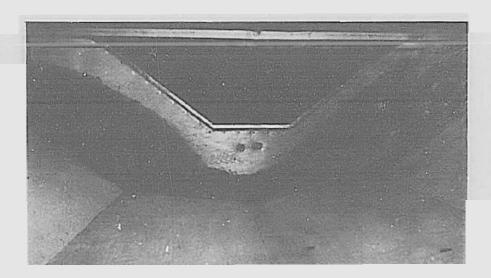


Model at Station 1459+90. Photo PX-D-61975

The weir discharge is 25 cfs (0.71 cms), upstream water depth is 1.35 feet (0.41 meter), downstream water depth is 0.45 foot (0.14 meter), and the submergence ratio, Dd/Du, is 0.33.



Prototype timber control check at Station 1459+90. Photo P707-729-2708



Model at Station 1459+90. Photo PX-D-61976

Topography was installed in the model outlet box downstream from the weir. The mortar area is the 10-foot (3.04-meter) length of riprap placed downstream from the prototype weir. The 14-foot (4.27-meter) additional length of the downstream canal is built of plywood. The horizontal black line drawn on the upper part of the model weir bulkhead represents the top of the prototype weir.

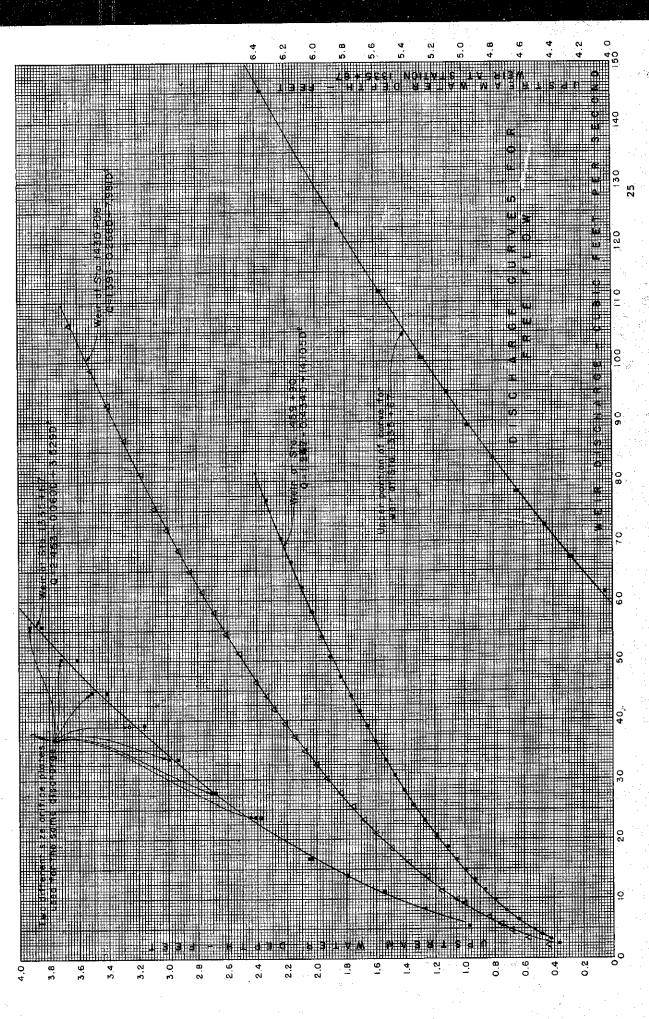
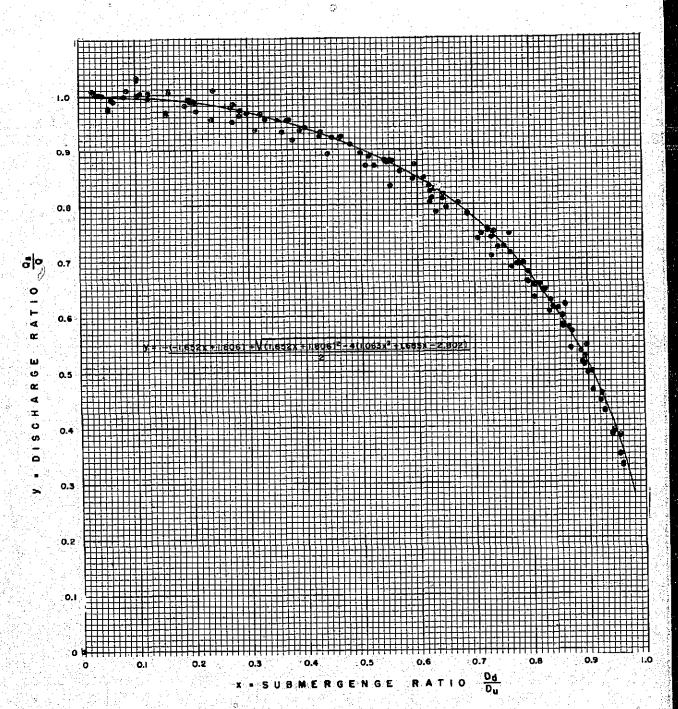
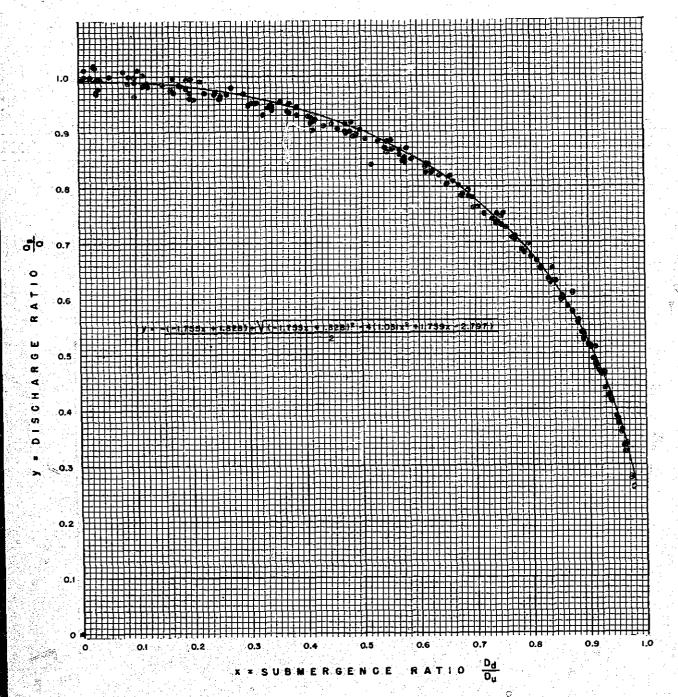


FIGURE 12 REPORT HYD-583



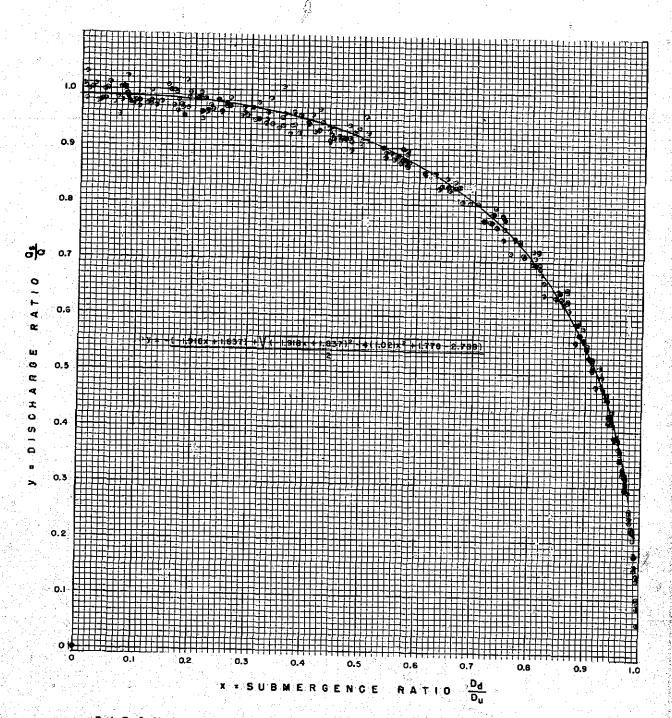
DISCHARGE RATIO - SUBMERGENCE RATIO

FIGURE 13 REPORT HYD-583

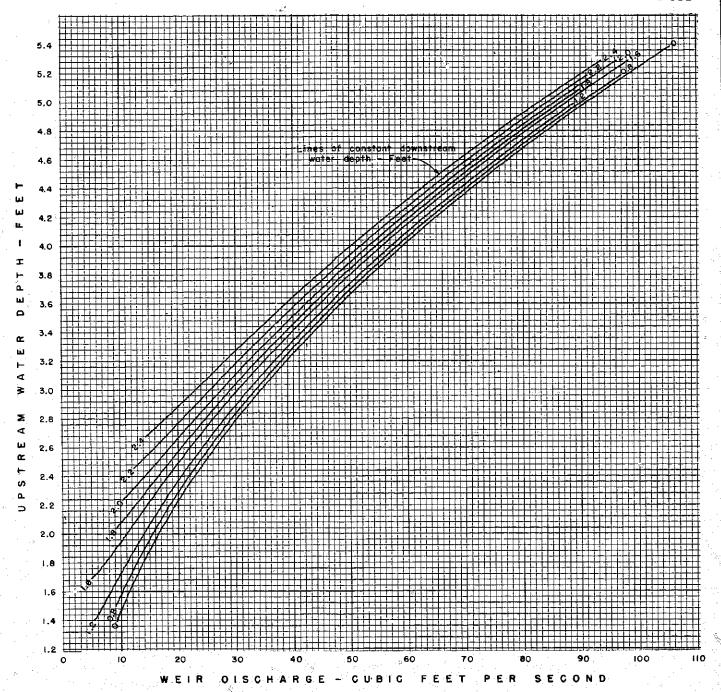


DISCHARGE RATIO - SUBMERGENCE RATIO

FIGURE 14 REPORT HYD-583

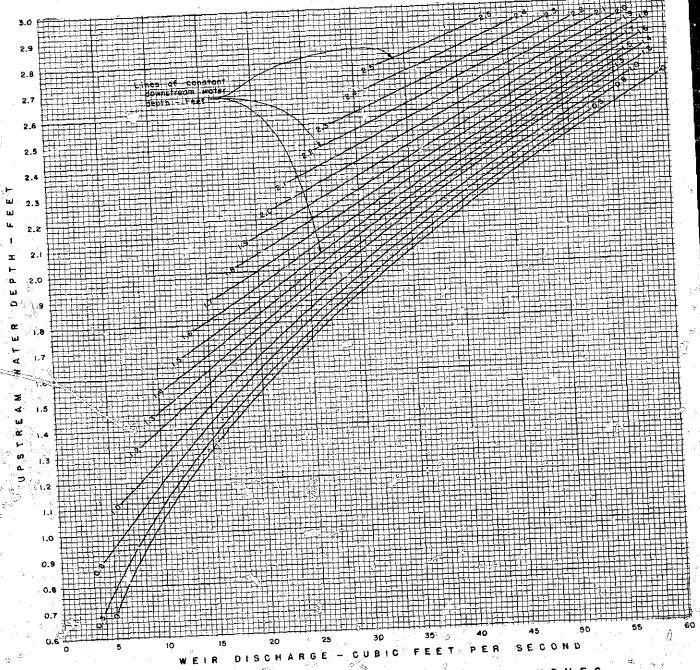


DISCHARGE RATIO - SUBMERGENCE RATIO

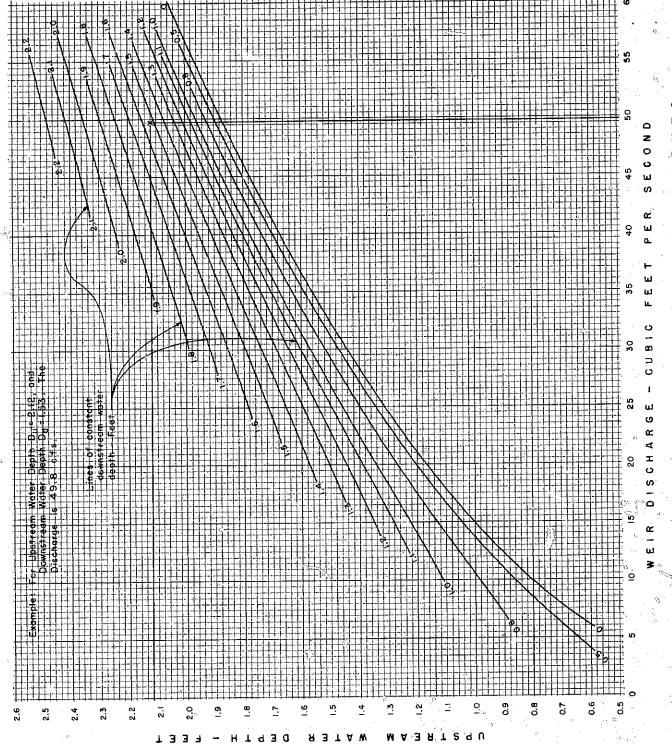


SUBMERGED FLOW DISCHARGE CURVES
FOR WEIR AT STATION 1335 + 67





SUB MERGED FLOW DISCHARGE CURVES



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## APPENDIX A

# Method of Least Squares to Determine Coefficients in the Weir Free Flow Discharge Equation

Measurements were made of the weir discharge (Q) and the upstream water depth (D). The data points (discharge versus water depth) were plotted on the graph in Figure 11. The method of least squares was used to determine values of the coefficients a, b, and c for the second degree polynomial equation

$$Q = a + bD + cD^2.$$

By using the least squares method an equation was obtained which "fits" the data points. Some of the data measurement errors are reduced, or "averaged out."

First consider the data points shown on Figure a, Appendix C. There are n number of data points  $(Q_1,D_1)$ ,  $(Q_2,D_2)$ , ...,  $(Q_n,D_n)$ . The solid black points are the actual measured values of Q and D. The curved line represents the desired equation

$$Q = a + bD + cD^2.$$

For point number 1 the value  $D_1$  is substituted into the above equation and the value  $Q_1^{\perp}$  is obtained. The value  $Q_1^{\perp}$  is on the desired curve. The residual of point number

l is defined as the difference between the value  $Q_1'$  and the actual measured value  $Q_1$ , which is the vertical distance, from the plotted point to the curve. For any point  $(Q_1,D_1)$  the residual  $(r_1)$  is

$$r_i = (Q_i - Q_i^!) = (Q_i - a - bD_i - cD_i^2).$$

The method of least squares determines values for the coefficients a, b, and c so that the sum of the squares of the residuals is a minimum, for all the data points from i = 1 to i = n

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (r_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Q_i - Q_i')^2 = minimum value.$$

Let the function G be defined as

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Q_i - Q_i^i)^2.$$

The values  $Q_i$ ,  $Q_i$ , and  $D_i$  are known values; therefore, the variables of the function G are the coefficients a, b, and c. If the function is denoted by G(a, b, c), then

$$G(a,b,c) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Q_i - Q_i^!)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Q_i - a - bD_i - cD_i^2]^2.$$

To obtain the minimum value of the function G(a, b, c), partial derivatives are taken of G(a, b, c), and the derivatives set equal to zero. The derivatives are

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial a} = \Sigma \left[ 2(Q_{i} - a - bD_{i} - cD_{i}^{2}) (-1) \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial b} = \Sigma \left[ 2(Q_{i} - a - bD_{i} - cD_{i}^{2}) (-D_{i}) \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial c} = \Sigma \left[ 2(Q_{i} - a - bD_{i} - cD_{i}^{2}) (-D_{i}^{2}) \right] = 0,$$

where i=1 and n having been dropped from the summation sign ( $\Sigma$ ) for convenience. The following three equations are obtained by dividing by 2, multiplying and rearranging terms, and placing the summation sign in each term within the square brackets.

an + b\(\Sigma\) D<sub>i</sub> + c\(\Sigma\) D<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup> = \(\Sigma\) Q<sub>i</sub>

$$a \(\Sigma\) Di + b\(\Sigma\) Di2 + c\(\Sigma\) Di3 = \(\Sigma\) QiDi
$$a \(\Sigma\) Di2 + b \(\Sigma\) Di3 + c\(\Sigma\) Di4 = \(\Sigma\) QiDi2$$$$

The system of three simultaneous linear equations (in the coefficients) are solved to find the values of a, b, and c.

A computer program was written and an electronic digital computer used to solve for the values a, b, and c for each of the three weirs. The three free flow discharge equations are shown in Figure 11.

### APPENDIX B

# Method of Least Squares to Determine Coefficients in the Discharge Ratio - Submergence Ratio Equation

Data points of the discharge ratio (y) versus the submergence ratio (x) were plotted on graphs in Figures 12, 13, and 14. By inspection a conic equation of an ellipse was found to define the curve formed by the plotted data points. Approximate values for the coefficients A, B, C, D, and E of the conic equation were determined, but the resulting equation when plotted did not pass through the entire group of plotted data points. Therefore, the least squares method with the aid of Newton's approximation method was used to find values of the coefficients A, B, C, D, and E, in the conic equation

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + y^2 + Cx + Dy + E = 0$$
,

or the discharge ratio - submergence ratio formula

$$y = \frac{-(Bx + D) + \sqrt{(Bx + D)^2 - 4(Ax^2 + Cx + E)}}{2}$$

for 0 < x < 0.98.

Let the function G(A,B,C,D,E) be defined as

$$G(A,B,C,D,E) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - y_i^!)^2$$

G(A,B,C,D,E) =

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ y_{i} - \left[ \frac{-(Bx_{i} + D) + \sqrt{(Bx_{i} + D)^{2} - 4(Ax_{i}^{2} + Cx_{i} + E)}}{2} \right] \right\}^{2}$$

For convenience of notation let

(ST) = 
$$\left\{ Y_{i} - \left[ -\frac{(Bx_{i} + D) + \sqrt{(Bx_{i} + D)^{2} - 4(Ax_{i}^{2} + Cx_{i} + E)}}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$(RAD) = [(Bxi + D)2 - 4(Axi2 + Cxi + E)],$$

and drop i = 1 and n from the summation sign  $(\Sigma)$ .

In applying the least squares method to obtain the minimum value of the function G(A,B,C,D,E), partial derivatives are taken of G(A,B,C,D,E). The derivatives are then set equal to zero to form the system of five equations, which are solved simultaneously to find the values of A,B,C,D, and E. The five equations are

(1) 
$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial A} = \Sigma \ 2(ST) (RAD)^{-1/2} (x_i^2) = 0$$
,

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial B} = \Sigma (ST) [1 - (Bx_i + D) (RAD)^{-1/2}](x_i) = 0,$$

(3) 
$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial C} = \Sigma \ 2 (ST) (RAD)^{-1/2} (x_i) = 0$$
,

(4) 
$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial D} = \Sigma \text{ (ST) } \left[1 - \left(Bx_i + D\right) \left(RAD\right)^{-1/2}\right] = 0,$$

(5) 
$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial E} = \Sigma \ 2 \text{ (ST) (RAD)}^{-1/2} = 0.$$

The system of five simultaneous equations are not linear for the coefficients A, B, C, D, and E. Therefore, Newton's method of approximations was used to help solve for the values of A, B, C, D, and E, that satisfied the system of the five equations.

Figure b, Appendix C gives a description of Newton's approximation method. The purpose is to find the root value  $x_r$  (with desired accuracy) for the equation f(x) = 0. An approximate root value  $(x_1)$  is substituted in the equation

$$x_2 = x_1 + h_1 \text{ and } h_1 = \frac{-f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$



where

 $f(x_1)$  = the value of the function f(x) = 0 when  $x = x_1$ ,  $f'(x_1)$  = the value for the derivative of the function f(x) = 0 when  $x = x_1$ ,  $h_1$  = a corrective value which is added to  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  = a second approximation to root  $x_1$  which is more accurate than  $x_1$ .

Then  $x_2$  is substituted in place of  $x_1$  in the above equation and the third approximation  $x_3$  is obtained. Successive approximations are made until a root value  $x_r$  with the desired accuracy is obtained.

The following Equations (6) through (20) are established for the purpose of using Newton's approximation method in solving for the coefficients A, B, C, D, and E in the five simultaneous equations. Applying Newton's method for the coefficient A to obtain the corrective value  $(h_{1a})$ ,

$$f(x)$$
 is  $\frac{\partial G}{\partial A}$ ,  $f'(x)$  is  $\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial A^2}$ , and

(6) 
$$h_{1a} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial A} \div \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial A^2}$$
, evaluated for  $A = A_1$ ,

For the coefficients B, C, D, and E, the respective corrective values are

(7) 
$$h_{1b} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial B} \div \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial B^2}$$
, evaluated for  $B = B_1$ ,

(8) 
$$h_{1c} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial C} \div \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial C^2}$$
, evaluated for  $C = C_1$ ,

(9) 
$$h_{1d} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial D} \div \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial D^2}$$
, evaluated for  $D = D_1$ ,

(10) 
$$h_{1e} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial E} \div \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial E^2}$$
, evaluated for  $E = E_1$ .

The second partial derivatives are taken of the function G(A,B,C,D,E) and are used for obtaining the corrective values (h) for each coefficient

(11) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial A^2} = \sum (2x_1^4) \left[ (2ST) (RAD)^{-3/2} + (RAD)^{-1} \right]$$

(12) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial B^2} = \sum \left\{ (ST) (x_1^2) \left[ (Bx_1 + D)^2 (RAD)^{-3/2} - (RAD)^{-1/2} \right] + \left( \frac{x_1^2}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - (Bx_1 + D) (RAD)^{-1/2} \right]^2 \right\}$$

(13): 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial C^2} = \sum (2x_1)^2 \left[ (2ST) (RAD)^{-3/2} + (RAD)^{-1} \right]$$

(14) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial D^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \left\{ (ST) \left[ (Bx_i + D)^2 (RAD)^{-3/2} - (RAD)^{-1/2} \right] + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - (Bx_i + D) (RAD)^{-1/2} \right]^2 \right\}$$

(15) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial E^2} = \sum (2) \left[ (ST) (RAD)^{-3/2} + (RAD)^{-1} \right]$$

The second approximation of the coefficients  $\mathbf{A_1}$ ,  $\mathbf{B_1}$ ,  $\mathbf{C_1}$ , and  $\mathbf{E_1}$  are

(16) 
$$A_2 = A_1 + h_{1a}$$

$$(17)$$
  $B_2 = B_1 + h_{1b}$ 

(18) 
$$c_2^{(1)} = c_1 + h_{1c}$$

(19) 
$$D_2 = D_1 + h_{1d}$$

(20) 
$$E_2 = E_1 + h_{1e}$$
.

A computer program was written and an electronic digital computer used to solve for the values A, B, C, D, and E. Equations (1) through (20) and the approximate values of the coefficients were used. The procedure of the computer program is as follows. Using an approximate value for the coefficients in Equation (16) a second approximation of A (which was more accurate than the first) was computed. Then the second approximation of A replaced the first in the computer program. Next Equation (17) was used and a second approximation of B computed, which replaced the first approximation of B in the computer program and so on through coefficient E. Each coefficient A through E had a corrective value  $(h_1)$ . The next five approximations

made to the coefficients were based on the corrective values. Approximations were made first to the coefficients with the largest corrective value. Starting at the beginning with Equation (16) the described computation procedure was repeated many times until the corrective values were very small. When the corrective value for each coefficient was less than 0.0003 computations were stopped on the computer. Values of the coefficients obtained are given in a table in the main part of the report under the heading, "Submerged Flow Tests." The graphs of the discharge ratio - submergence ratio formulas are shown in Figures 12, 13 and 14.



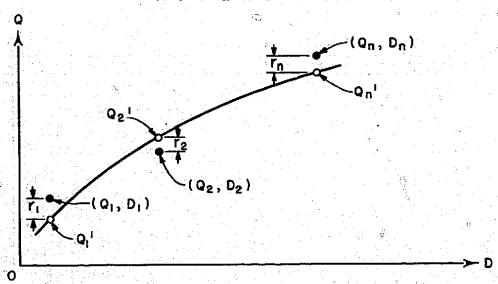
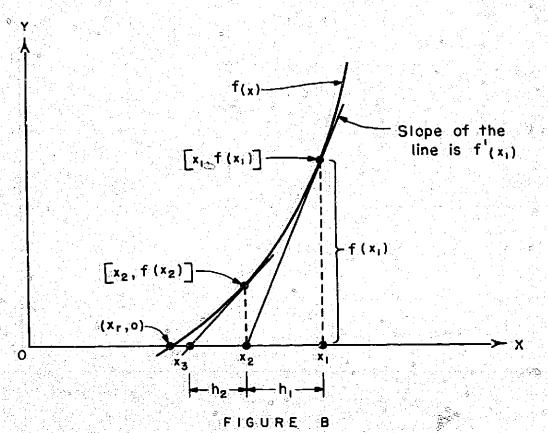


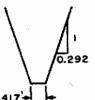
FIGURE A
Residual of Data Points



Newton's Method of Approximation

### APPENDIX D.

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1335+67 Upstream water depth (Du) 1.40 - 2.22 Feet Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 2.4 Feet



			-		-		33.			1.417	'+    <del>-</del>		- 13
				D		ownst		Water			P.,		-
Du	0.0	.20	.40	.60	.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40
	0 -		امیا	ا م		7 2	5.6°	0.	0.	.0.	o. ி	0.	0.
1.40	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2 8.4	7.2 7.4	5.9	0.	ŏ.	0.	Č/	o.	ŏ.
1.42	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.6	7.7	6.2	o.	ŏ.	0.	<i>i.</i>	o.	ŏ.
1.46	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	8.8	7.9	6.5	ŏ.	o.	ŏ.	o.	o.	o.
1.48	10.3		10.0	9.6	9.0	8.2	6.7	ŏ.	o.	0.	o.	o.	o.
1.50	10.5		10.2	9.8	9.3	8.4	7.0	0.	ŏ.	Ŏ.	o.	0.	0.
	10.7	,		10.1	9.5	8.6	7.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.54	10.9			10.3	9.7	8.9	7.6	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	0.
	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.1	7.9	5.7	0.	0.	60/	0.	0.
	11.4	11:3		10.7	10.2	9.4	8.1	6.1	0.	0.	0.	a.	0.
	11.6	11.5			10.4	9.6	8.4	6.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	11.8				10.7	9.9	8.7	6.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	12.0					10.1	9.0	7.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	12.3					10.4	9.2	7.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.5
	12.5					10.6	9.5	7.8	0.	Ŏ.	0.	0.	0.
	12.8					10.9	9.8	8.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.72	13.0	12.9					10 1	8.5 8.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.74	13.2			12.7 12.9			11: 4: 10.6	9.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.76	13.7						10.9	9.4	7.1	0.	o.	0.	0
1.80	14.0						11.2	9.7	7.5	0.	ŏ.	0.	o.
1.82		14.2						10.1	7.9	o.	o.	0.	0.
1.84	14.5							10.4	8.2	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.86		14.7						10.7	8.6	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.88	15.0						12.4	11.0	9.0	o.	0.	0.	0.
1.90	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.7			12.7	11.3	9.4	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.92		15.5						11.6	9.7	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.94	15.9								10.1	30. g	0.	0.	0.
1.96								1	10.5	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.98									10.3	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.00		16.6							11.2	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.02			16.7				14.4		11.5	9.0	0.	0.	0.0
2.04	17.3	17.2		16.7				13.6		9.4	0.	0.	0.
2.06		17.5 17.8			16.6 16.8		15.1 15.4			10.3	0.	0.	0.
2.08	17.8 18.1	18.1		17.3 17.6	17.1			14.2		10.7	0.	0.	١٥.
2.12		18.4						14.9		ii.i	0.	0.	0.
12.14				18.2		17.1				11.5	o.	2.	0.
2.16			18.8	18.5		17.5	16.6	15.5		11.9	0.	o.	jo.
2.18			19.1			17.8	17.0		14.4	12.3	0./	0.	10.
2.20				19.1		18.1	17.3	16.2	14.7	12.7	0%	0. "	0.
2.22	20.0		19.7	19.4	19.0	18.4	17.6	16.5	15.1	13.1	0.	0.	C.
				}				=	1		))		

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1335+67
Upstream water depth (Du) 2.24 - 3.06 Feet
Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 2.4 Feet

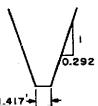


	,										17'+	<del>-</del>	
Du.	0.0	.20	.40				ream 1.20	Water		n   1.80	2 00	2 20	2 40
Du.	0.0	1 ,20	.40	1 .00		1.00	1.20	1.40	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.20	2.40
2.24	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.4	13.5	10.7	٥.	0.
2.26	20.6	20.5								1_	li.i	ō.	0.
2.28	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.4					I	1.	11.6	0.	o.
2.30	21.3			20.7	20.3	19.7	18.9	17.9	16.5	14.7	12.1	0.	0.
2.32	21.6										12.5	0.	0.
2.34	21.9				21.0					15.5	13.0	0.	0.
2.36	22.2			21.7							13.4	0.	0.
2.38	22.6									16.3		0.	0.
2.40	22.9										14.3	0.	0.
2.42	23.3						21.0		ŀ		14.8	0.	0.
2.44	23.6										15.2	0.	0.
2.48	24.3								19.5 19.9		15.7 16.1	12.5	0.
2.50	24.7											13.0 13.6	0.
2.52	25.0			24.5	24 1						I .	14.1	0.
	25.4											14.6	0.
2.56	25.7										i.	15.1	0.
2.58	26.1											15.6	o.
2.60	26.5	26.4	26.2							20.7		16.0	0.
	26.8									21.1	19.1	16.5	0.
2.64	27.2			26.7						21.5		17.0	0.
2.66	27.6					26.1						17.5	0.
2.68	28,0	ľ				26.5							14.5
2.70	28.3		1										15.1
2.72 2.74	28.7 29.1					27.3 27.7							15.7
2.76	29.5	L	1			28.0							16.2 16.8
2.78	29.9					1			25.8	24.4			17.3
2.80	30.3												17.8
2.82	30.7	F -		30.2						25.2			18.4
2.84	31.1	31.0			1	29.6	29.0					-	18.9
2.86	31.5					30.1	29.4	28.5	27.4	26.1	24.4	22.2	19.4
2.88	31.9					30.5			27.8			22.7	19.9
2.90	32.3					30.9				26.9		23.2	20.5
2.92	32.7					31.3				27.4			21.0
2.94	33.1			32.6	32.2	31.7					26.2	24.1	21.5
	33.6			33.0						28.3			22.0
2.98 3.00	34.0 34.4					32.5	31.9						22.5
3.02	34.8			33.9 34.3		33.0 33.4							23.0
3.04	35.2			34.7						29.6 30.0		26.0 26.5	23.6 24.1
3.06	35.7	1 .											24.6
	-	5	[ <u>[</u>					72.0	J U	T***	20.3	27.0	2.0
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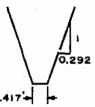
Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1335+67

Upstream water depth (Du) 3.08 - 3.90 Feet

Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 2.4 Feet



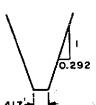
Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1335+67 Upstream water depth (Du) 3.92 - 4.74 Feet Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 2.4 Feet



Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1335+67

Upstream water depth (Du) 4.76 - 5.44 Feet

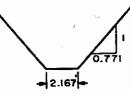
Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 2.4 Feet



_ +			-							1.41	7+1 H	-	
···				Ď	<u>a - D</u>	ownst	ream	Water	Dept.	h			
Du	0.0	.20	.40	.60	.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40
4.75	82.7	82.5	82.4	82.1	81.8	81.3	80.7	80.0					74.3
	83.4				82.4					78.9			75.0
4.80	84.0	83.9				82.7		81.4	80.6	79.6	78.5		75.7
	84.7					83.3			81.2	80.3	79.2	77.9	76.4
	85.4	-				84.0	83.4			81.0	79.9	78.6	77.1
	86.1	85.9				84.7		83.4			80.5	79.3	77.8
	86.8		86.5			85.4		84.1	83.3		81.2	80.0	78.5
	87.5		87.1			86.1		84.8	84.0		81.9	80.6	79.2
	88.2		87.8	87.6		86.8							79.9
			00 5			87.5						82.1	
	88.9		88.5	00.0		88.2	87.6						81.3
	89.6	89.4			00.0							83.5	
	90.3				89.3 90.0	89.6					85.5	84.2	82.7
	91.0								88.2				83.5
5.02	91.7		91.4									85.6	
5.04	92.4	92.2	92.1	91.8					89.6				84.9
5.06	93.1	92.9		92.5	92.2		91.9			89.4		87.1	
5.08	93.8	93.7	93.5	93.2		92.4		91.9					86.4
5.10	94.5	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.6			92.6	91.8				87.1
5.12	95.3	95.1			94.3	93.9		92.0					87.8
5.14	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.4		94.6	94.0	93.3		92.3		90.0	
5.16	96.7	96.5			95.8	95.3	94.8	94.1					89.3
5.18	97.5	97.3	97.1	96.9	96.5	96.1	95.5	94.8			92.7		90.0
5.20	98.2	98.0	97.8		97.2	96.8	96.2	95.5		93.0	93.4		90.8
5.22	98.9	98.7	98.6		98.0	97.5	97.0	96.3	95.5				
5.24	99.7	99.5	99.3				97.7	97.6		95.3	94.2		91.5
5.26	0.	0.	0.	99.8	99.5	99.0	98.4	97.8	97.0				92.3
5.28	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.7	99.2	98.5		96.8	95.7	94.4	93.0
5.30	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.3	98.5		96.4		93.8
5.32	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.2		97.2	96.0	94.6
5.34	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	0.	99.0	97.9	96.7	95.3
5.36	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.8		97.5	96.1
5.38	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.5	98.2	96.8
5.40	0.	0.	0.	0.	0-	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.:	99.0	97.6
5.42	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.8	98.4
5.44	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	99.2
5.46	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.48	ᢤ o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.50	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.52		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0-	0.	0.	0-	0.	0.
5.54		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.56		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.58		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ୃ0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
					1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					1
					•	-							

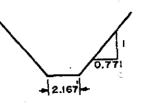
APPENDIX E.

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1430+08
Upstream water depth (Du) 0.50 - 1.48 Peet
Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 1.2 Peet



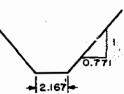
					1 5				- Damb				
		10	201	D		ownst			.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
Du	0.	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	- 70	. 00	90	1.00	1.10	1.20
.50	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.52	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.4		0.	ŏ.	ŏ.	o.	č.	ŏ.	ŏ.
.54		3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.	ŏ.	ŏ.	ŏ.
.56	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.0	0.	0.	ŏ.	0.	o.	0.	0.
	3.7	3.9			3.1	2.3		0.	0.	0.	o.	o.	o.
.58 .60	3.9 4.1	1	3.7 3.9	3.5	3.3	2.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.
	4.3	4.0									0.	0.	o.
.62	-4.5	4.2	4.1 4.3	3.9	3.5 3.8	2.9 3.1	0. 0. 5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.64	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.1			0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.
		4.6			4.0	3.4						0.	0.
.68	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5 4.8	4.2	3.7	2.7 3.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.70	5.1	5.0	4.9 5.2	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.72 .74	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.4	3.7	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.	ŏ.	o.
	5.6	5.5		5.5	5.2	4.7	4.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	o.	0.
.76	5.8	5.7	5.6		5.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.78	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7			3.6					
.80	6.3 6.5	6.2	6.1 6.4	5.9 6.2	5.9	5.3 5.5	4.6	3.9	0.	0. 0.	0.	0.	0.
								4.3			l	0.	0.
.84	6.8 7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.7	0.	0.	0.		0.
-86		7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.1			0.	0.	0.	0.	
-88	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
-90	7-6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
.92	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.7	4.6	0.	0.	0.	0.
-94	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
.96	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.4	5.4	0.	0.	.0.	0.
.98	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.9	7-4	6.7	5.8	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.00	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.2	ō. `	0.	0.	0.
1.02	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.5	6.6	5.2	0.	0.	0.
1.04	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.0	5.7	0.	0.	0.
1.06	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.3	6.1	0.	0.	0.
	10.4	10.3		10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.5	7.7	6.6	0.	0.	0.
	10.8				10.2	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.0	5.9	0.	0.
1.12	11.1	11.0	10.9			10.2	9.8	9.3	8.5	7.5		0.	0.
1.14	11.5						10.2	3.7	8.9	7.9	6.4	0-	
1.16	11.8							10.0	9.3	8.3	7.0	0.	0.
	12.2	12.1	12.0		11.6	11.3		10.4			7.5	0.	0.
1.20	12.6				12.0				10.1	9.2	8.0	0.	0.
1.22	12.9			12.6		12.1			10.5	9.7	8.4	0.	0.
		13.2						11.6	11.4		8.9	7.3	0.
1.26	13.7			13.4		12.9				10.5	9.4	7.8	0.
	14.1							12.8	11.8	11.0	9.9	8.4	0.
1.30	14.5		14.3	14.2	14.0		13.3		12.7		10.8		0.
1.32		15.2	1 / /	15 0	14.4	14.5	13.7	13.7				9.5	8.1
		15.2											8.7
1.36	12.8	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.2	12.0	14.0	14.1	13.5	12.0	17.8	11.5	
		16.1		15.9	75.	12.4	72.0	14.0	14.0	13.2	12.3		9.3
		16.5		16.3	170.1	15.8	12.2	12.0	14.4	13./	12.8	11.6	9.9
11.42	17.1	16.9	170.3	TD-,/	120.5	16.3	15.9	12.2	14.9	14.2	13.3		10.5
1.44	1,.0	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	12.7	16.4	12.9	15.4	14./	13.8		11.1
	18.0	17.8	7/.8	1,.6	17.5	17.2	16.8	10.4	12.8	15.1			11.7
1.48	18.2	18.3	18.2	T8.T	17.9	17.7	1/.3	10.9	120.3	12.6	14.8	4.5	12.3
	1	1 1						1	1	l	1	- 5	

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1430+08
Upstream water depth (Du) 1.50 - 2.48 Feet
Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 1.2 Feet



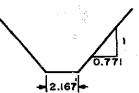
DOWNS	Crean	wate.	r ccb										
					<u>d - D</u>	ownst:	ceam	Water	Dept	<u> </u>	1.00	1.10	1.20
Du	0.	.10	:20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80		1.09		
						ا ا		373	16.8	6.1	15.3	14.2	12.8
1.50	19.0	18.8				18.1		1170	177 2 l'	16.6	115.8	14./	117.4
1.52	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.0									14.0
1.54	19.9	19.7	119.7	19.5	119.3	179 - T	T9 - /	10.0	18.3	17.6	16.8	15.8	14.5
1.56	20.4	20.2		20.0									
1.58	20.9	120.7		20.5	i	100 -	20 2	110 9	176 4 1	18.7	111,29	120.7	17.4
11.60	121.4	121.2											
1.62	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.5	i	103 6	2 2	120 8	าวก จา	19.7	118.9	TO. O	ITO.O.
11 64	122 4	122.2	22.1	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.3	23.4	20.9	20-2	19.5	18.6	17.4
11.66	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.5	i	1~~ ~	100	ם וכו	177 A I	711 - X	1211.4	T3 - T	170.0
1.68	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.3	27.7	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.7	18.6
1.70	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.2	22.0	22.4	22 5	21 9	21.1	20.3	19.2
1.72	24.5		17 A A	124	123-7	2.36	2017	122	,· · -	22.4		20.8	19.8
1 4	ine 1	124 0	124 8	12A - 1	24.5	24.2	23.9	23.3		33 U	22.3	21.4	20.4
11.76	25.6	25 4	しつた つ	125.2	125.0	124.8	124.3	(24 - 1	123.0	23.0	22 9	22-0	21.0
11 70	ויאר י	126 N	125.9	125.6	23.0	23.7	23.0	12		24 1		22.6	21.6
										24 7	24 6	23.2	22.2
11.82	27.3	1127.1	127.0	126.9	. 20./	20.0	120.5	25.8	25.3 25.9	25 2	24 6	23.8	22.8
11 84	127.9	1127.7	127.6	12/.0	21.3	2/01				25.0	25 2	24 4	23.4
1 86	28.5	28.3	28.2	128.1	27.9	21.0	[41.3	26.9	20.5	20.7	25.2	25 0	24.0
ila od	ו סכונ	1 1 2 R R	128.8	128.0	Z0.2	28.2		27.5	27.1	20.3	23.0	25 6	24.7
1 90	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.1	28.8		28.1	27.7	2/.1	20.4	25.0	25 3
1 2	30	30.0	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.4	29.1	. 28.7	28.3	27.	127.0	20.2	25.3
13.00	20 0	30.6	30.6	30.4	. I <b>-</b>		100 5	7 29.3	28.9	28.	3 27.7	20.5	25.9
11.27	23	5 31.3	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.3	3  30.0	29.5	28.5	28.2	2/+-	26.6
11.2	32.	2 31.9	131.8	≀ 131.7	7 31.5	5 131.3	31.0	1 14/1 6		127-1	9 IZ.U		
	32.	8 32.5											
2.0	0 32.	4 33.						2  31.8	31.4	30-	8 30.2	29 - 4	28.5
12.0	4 33.	1 33 4	33	7 33.0	5 33.4	1 33.2	32 - 9	9  32.5	32.0	31.	5 30.	3000	29.2
2.0	6 24	7 34	י גבו ו	2 24 1	2 124.1	1 133.2	133.	2 133.47	. ,36.7	1	-	30-4	30.6
12.0	0 34.	4 35.		1114	9 1.3 12	/ 1370-	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				8 32.	2 31 -4	4 30.6
		- 1		としたし	5 125 /	4 125.3	134 -	B 134	)  J~4 • V	JJ -	5 32.		1 31.2
2.1	0 30.	7 35.	4 36	3 36.	2  36 - 1	0 135.1	3 35.	J  JJ	1 34.7 8 35.3	34.	1 33.	32-	8 31.9
12.1	4 30.	4 37.	0 37	0 36	9 36.	/  30 * -	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_	B  35.3	34.	8 34-	2 33.	5 32.6
2.1	c   20	1 127	フースフー	7 137.	5. 37.	4 37.	1 36.	8  36	5  36.0	) <b> 35.</b>	5 34.	9 34 -	2 33.3
2.1	0 30.	7 38.	4 38	3 38.	2 38.	0 37.	B (37 .	5 (37 •	2  36.7	36.	2 35.	b  34 -	8 34 0
12.1	9 130.	4 39.	1 39	0 38.	9 38.	/ 130.	J	-	8 37.4		9 36.	3 33-	6 34.7
12.4	12 40	1 39.	8 39	7 39.	6 39.	4 39.	2   38.	9 38.	5  38.1		6 37.	0 36.	3 35.4
12.4	24 40.	0 40	5 40.	4 40	3 40.	-		~ lon	2 38.8	3  38.	3 37.	7 37.	0 36 2
12:5	24 40.		2 41.			8 40.	6 40.	3 40.	0  39.5	5  39.	0 38.	4 37.	7 36.9
12.4	26 41		0 41	9 41	7 41.	6 41.	3 41.	0 40-	7 40.4	. 1.39 .	., 135.	T 1200	- 12.00
12.4	28 42	. 2   42 .						~ 147		0 40.	5 39.	9 39.	2 38.3
12.	30  43	7 42	1 13	3 43	2 43	0 42-	8 42.	5 42.	1 41.	7  41.	.2 40.	6 39	9 39.1 6 39.8
12.	34 43	./ 43.	1 44	0 43	9 43	7 43.	5 43.	2 42.	9 42.	4 (41.	.9 41.	3 40.	6 39 8 4 40 6
2.			8 44	Q 1/1 /A	6 144.	. 5 44.	Z 1444	0 143	0.723.		. , ,		
2.	36 45		6 45		4 45	2 45	0 44.	7 44.	3 43.	9 43	.4 42.	8 42.	. I  41-4
[2.	33 46		2115	ع آمد	1 46	0 45	7 14 5	. 5 (45)	. 144	/ 144		6 42	.9 42.1
2.	40 46		. 3∴ <mark>46</mark> .			7 46.		2 45	9 45.	4 44	.9  44	4 43	.7 42.9
2.	42 47				7 47	5 47	3 47	0 46	6 46.	2  45	.7  45	.1 44	
2.	44 48		.8 47	· e [4]	4 / 14 / 1 A 140	3 40	מו מ	7 47		0 46	.5 45	9 45	. 2 44 .
	46 49	.0 48	. 6 M8	. D  48	9 140	.3 48	8 48	5 48	.2 47.		.3 46	7 46	.0 45.3
2.	48 49	.8 49	4 49	.3 49	. 49		. 5   7 5		** <b>'</b>	.			
	<u> </u>											* ·	

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1430+08
Upstream water depth (Du) 2.50 - 3.28 Feet
Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 1.2 Feet



												-101	
<u>i</u>								Water					
Du	0.	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
						7							
2.50	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.6	49.3	49.0	48.5	48.1	47.5	46.8	46.0
2.52	51.4	51.0	50.9	50.8	50.6	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.3			47.6	46.9
2.54	52.2	51.8								49.6			47.7
2.56	53.0							51.4					48.5
2.58	53.8				53.0								49.3
2.60	54.7				53.8								50.1
2.62	55.5							53.8	53.4				51.0
2.64	56.3			55.7	55.5	24.4				53.7		52.5	
2.66				56.5	56.3	55.3		24.0			55.2		51.8
			50.0	20.2			55.8	55.5					52.6
2.68			57.4		57.2				55.9	55.4			53.5
2.70	58.9				58.0								54.3
2.72													55.2
2.74					59.7					58.0			56.1
2.76	61.5								59.3				57.0
2.78										<b>59.7</b> $\circ$			57.8
2.80	63.2		62.6		62.3			61.5	61.1	60.6	60.1	59.4	58.7
2.82	64.1	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.7	62.4	62.0	61.5	61.0	60.3	59.6
2.84	65.0	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.6	63.3	62.9	62.4	61.9	61.2	60.5
2.86	65.9	65.4	65.3	65.2	65.0	64.8	64.5	64.2		63.3			61.4
2.88	66.8				65.9								62.3
2.90					66.8							64.0	63.3
2.92	68.7				67.7			66.9		66.0		64.9	64.2
2.94	69.6				68.7							65.8	65.1
2.96					69.6			68.8					63.0
2.98	71.5				70.5		70.0					67.7	67.0
3.00	72.4						71.0					68.6	67.9
3.02	73.4				72.4					70.7	70 2	69.6	68.9
3.04	74.3		73.6	72.5	73.4					71.7		70.5	69.9
3.06	75.3		74.6	73.5	74 3	74.1							
				74.5					73.1			71.5	70.8
3.08	76.3			75.5						73.6		72.5	71.8
3.10							75.8		75.1	74.6		73.5	72.8
3.12	78.3									75.6		74.4	73.8
3.14		78.6			78.2		77.7				76.0	75.4	74.8
3.16					79.2	79.0				77.6		76.4	75.8
3.18		80.6	80.5	80.4	80.2					78.6		77.4	76.8
3.20	82.3	81.6								79.6		78.5	77.8
3.22	83.3	82.6						81.4			80.1	79.5	78.8
3.24	84.3	83.6				83.0				81.6	81.1	80.5	79.8
3.26	85.3	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.3	84.1	83.8	83.5		82.6		81.5	80.8
3.28	86.4	85.7	85.6			85.1						82.6	81.9
				[									
				L				<del></del>					

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1430+08
Upstream water depth (Du) 1.40 - 2.38 Feet
Downstream water depth (Dd) 1.3 - 2.5 Feet

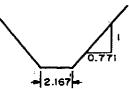


		<u> </u>			d - D	~	-0.3×	Water	Dept		-12.11		-
Du	1.30	1.40	1.50			ownst			Depti	2.20	2 30	2.40	2.50
<u> </u>		1.40	1.50	1.00		1.00	2.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.50	2.70	2.30
1.40	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	o.	0.	0.
1.42	o.	o.	o.	0.	0.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	o.
1.44	0.	ο.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.46	9.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	10.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0 ⊷	0.
1.50	11.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. %	0.	0.	0.	.0.
1.52	11.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.54	12.3	0	.0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.56		10.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
		11.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0-	0.	0.
		12.1 12.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
		13.5	0.	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.
		14.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. 0.	0.
		14.9	12.5	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
			13.3	0.	0.	ŏ.	0.	ŏ.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.72			14.0	ŏ.	0.	o.	o.	0.	ŏ. :	0.	ŏ.	0.	0.
			14.8	Ŏ.	o.	a.	o.	ŏ.	o.	ő.	ŏ.	ŏ.	0.
			15.5	a.	o.	Ŏ.	0.	o.	o.	o.	0.	ŏ.	0.
				13.6	0.	0.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.	0.
1.80	20.3	18.8	16.9	14.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.82	21.0	19.5	17.7	15.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.84				16.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	α.	0.
				16.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.
1.88				17.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	υ.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.90	23.5			18.4	15.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.92					16.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.94				19.9	17.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. 4	0.	0.
1.96				20.7	18.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	O.	0.	0.
1.98				21.5 22.2	19.1	0.	0.	0.	,0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.02				23.0	19.9 20.7	0. 17.9	0.	0.	0. 0.	0.	0.	0.	.0.
2.04				23.7	21.6	18.8	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.06				24.5	22.4	19.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.08		28.3		25.2	23.2	20.6	o.	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.	0.	0.
2.10					24.0	21.5	o.	o.	ŏ.	0.	ŏ.	o.	0.
2.12		29.7	28.4	26.7	24.8	22.4	19.3	0.	o.	o.	o.	o.	0.
2.14	31.6	30.5		27.5	25.6	23.2	20.3	0.	o.	0.	ŏ.	o.	Ö.
2.16	32.3	31.2	29.8	28.3	26.4	24.1	21.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	o.	Ŏ.
2.18	33.0			29.0	27.2	24.9	22.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.20		32.6	31.3		28.0	25.B	23.1	0.	.0. ∜	0.	0.	0.	0.
	34.5	33.4		30.6	28.8	26.6	24.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
					29.6				0.	0-	0.	0.	0.
		34.8			30.4		25.9		0.	0.	[0.	0.	0.
2.28		35.6		32.9	31.2	29.2	26.8	23.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.30			35.1	33.7	32.0	30.0			0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
		37.1 37.9	35.9	34.5	32.8		28.6		0.	0. 5	) O	0.	0.
2.34	38.9		37.4		33.6 34.4		29.4		23.3	0.	ļ ģ.	Ŏ-	0.
		39.4		36.8	35.3		30.3		24.3	0.	0.	0.	0.
 		JJ . 4	JU. Z	30.0		JJ . 4	31.2	20.0	25.4	0.	0-	0.	0.
							1 6	<u> </u>				_ / /	<u> </u>

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1430+08

Upstream water depth (Du) 2.40 - 3.28 Feet

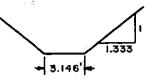
Downstream water depth (Dd) 1.3 - 2.5 Feet



			-	·					((		= 2.1	67	
					)d - D	ownst	ream	Water	Dept	:h			
Du	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90		2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
	i				[	!					<u> </u>	j	
				37.6		34.3		29.6	26.5	0.	0.	0.	0.
				38.5			33.0		27.5	0.	0.	0.	0.
	1 1			39.3		36.0	33.9		28.5	0.	.0.	0.	0.
		42.6		40.1	38.6	36.8	34.8	32.4	29.5	26.0	0.	0.	0.
						37.7			30.5	27.1	0.	0.	0.
				41.7	40.3		36.6			28.2	0.	0.	0.
				42.6		39.4	37.5	35.2	32.5	29.3	0.	0.	0.
	46.8							36.2	33.5	30.4	0.	0.	0.
							39.3	37.1		31.4	27.6	0.	0.
							40.2		35.5		28.8	0.	0.
					44.5	42.9			36.5	33.5	30.0	0.	0.
			48.1	46.8	45.4	43.8	42.0		37.5	34.6	31.1	.0.	0.
			48.9	47.7		44.7	42.9	40.9		35.6	32.3	0.	0.
					47.2	45.6		41.8	39.4	36.7	33.4	0.	0.
		51.7							40.4	37.7	34.5	30.6	0.
					49.0				41.4	38.7	35.6	31.8	0.
				51.2		48.3	46.6	44.6	42.4	39.8	36.7	33.0	.0.
2.74	55.3				50.8	49.2					37.8	34.2	0.
				53.0	51.7	50.2	48.5			41.8	. 9ے 38	35.4	0.
_ 1						51.1	49.4	47.5	45.4			36.5	32.4
						52.0		48.5	46.4	43.9	41.1	37.7	33.7
		57.9		55.7							42.1	38.9	34.9
2.84	59.7				55.3					46.0	43.2	40.0	36.2
	1			57.6						470	44.3	41.2	37.4
	•					55.8	54.2			48.0		42.3	38.6
										49.1	46.5	43.4	39.9
				60.4	59.1			54.4		50.1	47.5		41.1
	64.3		62.4		60.1	58.7	57.1			51.1	48.6	45.7	42.3
							58.1	56.3		52.2	49.7	46.8	43.5
				63.2	62.0				55.4	53.2	50.8	47.9	44.7
		66.3	65.3	64.2		61.6	60.1	58.4		54.3		49.1	45.8
			66.3	65.2		62.6		59.4		55.3	52.9	50.2	47.0
3.04					64.9							51.3	48.2
	70.1		68.2	67.1		64.6					55.1	52.4	49.4
3.08			69.2		66.9			62.4	60.6		56.2	53.5	50.5
			70.2	69.1		66.6	65.1					54.7	51.7
3.12					68.9			64.5			58.4	55.8	52.9
		73.1		71.1						61.7	59.5		54.0
	75.0		73.2				68.2			62.8			55.2
3.18							69.2						56.4
. 1											62.8	60.3	57.6
										66.0	63.9	61.5	58.7
					75.1			70.8	69.1			62.6	
		,				74.8		71.9	70.1	68.2		63.7	61.1
3.28	81.1  8	30.3	79.4	78.3	77.2	75.9	74.5	73.0	71.2	69.3	67.2	64.9	62.2
										i			

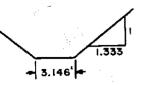
APPENDIX F.

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1459+96 Upstream water depth (Du) 0.50 - 1.48 Feet Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 1.2 Feet



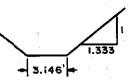
	·										_, 0.,	•	
D		- 52			)d - 1	Ownst							
Du	0.	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	90	1.00	1.10	1.20
.50	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	, ,						_	· _ ·	_ ``
.52	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.54	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.56	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.3	3.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
58	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.60	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.0	l ŏ.	ŏ.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
. 62	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.5	Ŏ.	ŏ.	ŏ.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.64	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	4.9	0.	0.	o.	ŏ.	0.	ŏ.	ŏ.
.66	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.3	0.	0.	o.	0.	0.	ŏ.	ŏ.
.68	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.8	4.4	0.	0.	0.	o.	o.	Ŏ.
-70	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.2	4.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	o.
.72	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.5	0.	0.	0.	.0.	0.	0.
.74	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.76	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.6	6.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.78	9.5 9.9	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.0	5.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.82		9.8 10.2	9.7 10.1	9.5 9.9	9.1	8.5	7.5:	5.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
					9.6∜ 10.0	9.0	8.1	6.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	Q.
					10.5	9.9	9.1	7.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
						10.4	9.6	8.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	1				11.5		10.2	9.0	7.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
							10.7	9.6	7.7	0.	0.	0.	0.
.94	13.3				12.5	12.0		10.2	8.5	o.	0.	0.	ŏ.
				13.4	13.1	12.6		10.8	9.2	Ŏ. ·	ō.	0.	o.
				13.9	13.6	13.1	12.4	11.4	9.9	0.	o.	o.	o.
		14.7					13.0		10.5	0.	0.	o.	0.
						14.2		12.6	11.2	9.0	0.	0.	0.
									11.9	9.8	0.	0.	0.
						15.4	14.8	13.9	12.6	10.6	0.	0.	0.
								14.5	13.2	11.4	0.	0.	0.
								15.1		12.2	0.	0.	0.
							16.6	15.8	14.6	12.9	10.4	0.	0.
					19.0	18.5	17.3 17.9			13.7	11.3	0.	0.
						19.2			16.0 16.7	14.5 15.2	12.2	0.	0.
					20.3			18.5			13.1 13.9	0.	0.
1.22	21.7	21.4							18.1	16.7	14.8	0.	0.
1.24	22.4	22,1	22.1	21.9	21.6				18.9			12.9	0.
1.26	23.1	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.3	21.9	21.4		19.6			13.9	ŏ.
			23.4	23.3	23.0	22.6	22.1	21.3	20.4			14.8	0.
			24.2		23.7	23.3	22.8			19.9	18.2	15.8	o.
1.32	25.3	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.1	23.5	22 8	ים בכו	20 6	ا م مدا	3 6 7	
1.34	26.0	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.3	23.6	22.7	21.4	19.8	17.7	14.5
T-30	26.7 27.5	20.4	26.4	26.2	26.0	25.6	25.0	24.3	23.4	22.2	20.7	18.6	15.6
	28.3	27.9	27.1		26.7	26.3	25.8	45.1	24.2		21.5	19.5	16.7
	29.1	28.7			27.5 28.3	27.1 27.9	20.0				22.4		
	29.9	29.5		29.3		28.7				24.7	23.3	21.4	18.8
	30.7	30.3	30.3		29.9	29.5				25.6 26.4	24.1	22.3	19.8
	31.5	31.1			30.7				28.3	27.3	25.0 25.9		20.8
	4	:								- / . 3	23.3	Z4.1	21.8
									L				·

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1459+90 Upstream water depth (Du) 1.50 - 2.48 Feet Downstream water depth (Dd) 0.0 - 1.2 Feet



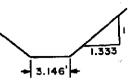
DOWNS					<u> </u>	at		Water	Dept	h			
_	<u> </u>	<del>- 3</del> 78	201			ownst	.60	.70	.80		1.00	1.10	1.20
Du	0.	.10	.20	.30	- 40								
		۱,, ۵	22 0	31.8	31.5	31.1	30.7	30.0	29.2	28.1	26.8	25.1	22.8
	32.3				32.3							26.0	23.8
	ļ	1								29.9	28.6	27.0	24.8
	;					:			31.8				25.8
	34.9								32.7	31.7		28.9	26.8
	35.8				34.9					32.6	31.4	29.8	27.9
	36.7	1			1 .					33.5	32.3	30.8	28.9
	37.6	1	37.1			37.3	36.8			34.5	33.3	31.8	29.9
1.64	38.5	38.0		37.8			37.7	37.1		35.4	34.2	32.7	30.9
1.66	39.4						38.7	38.1	37.3		35.2	33.7	31.9
1.68	40.3					39.1 40.0	30.7			37.3	36.2	34.7	33.0
	41.3							40.0		38.3	37.2		34.0
1.72					41.3		40.5 41.5	40.9	40.2	39.3	38.2		35.1
1.74		42.7						41.9		40.3	39.2	1	
1.76	44.2					42.9				41.3			
		1			44.2	43.9	43.5 44.5	43.9			1		38.2
1.80	46.2	45.6				44.9		44.9	44.2	43.3	42.2		39.3
1.82			4			45.9 46.9	45.5			44.4			
11.84	48.2			47.5				47.0			44 3	43.1	41.5
11.86				48.5	148.3		47.5		47.3	146 5	45.4		
1.88	50.3			49.5		49.0		48.0	47.3	47.5	46.5	45 2	43 7
1.90	51.3	1		50.6	50.4		49.6	49.1		48.6		46 3	44.8
1.92				51.6		51.1	50.7	50.1	49.5			47 4	46.0
1.94			52.8	52.7	52.5		51.8	51.2	50.5	49.7			
1.96				53.8	53.6		52.9	52.3	51.6			_	
1.98	55.7	55.0		54.9			54.0	53.4	52.7	51.9	52.0		
2.00				56.0	55.8		55.1	54.5	53.9				
2.02	57.9	57.2		57.1			56.2				53.2	53.2	
2.04	59.1	58.4	58.3	58.2			57.3			25.5	54.3	53.2	
2.06	60.2	59.5	59.5	59.4			58.5		57.3	120.2	55.5	54.3	
2.08	61.4	60.6	60.6				59.6		58.4	5/.0	56.7	55.5	
2.10	62.5			61.7	61.5	61.2	60.8	١ .		58.8	57.8		55.3
2.12	63.7	63.0	62.9	62.8		62.3	61.9						
2.14	64.9		64.1	64.0			63.1						
2.16		65.3	65.3	65.2	65.0								
	67.3	3 66.5	66.5	66.4	66.2					63.6			1 6 6
2.20		5 67.7	67.7	67.6	67.4		66.8	66.2	65.6		63.9		
2.22		3 69.0	68.9	68:8	68.7	68.4		67.5		66.1			
2.24	71.0	70.2	70.2	70.1									
2.26				71.3	71.1						67.7	66.6	
2.28				72.6				71.2					
2.30	74.9	9   74.0	74.0	73.9	73.7	7  73.4	73.0		71.9	71.2			
2.32	2 76.2	2   75 . 2	75.2	75.1	75.0	74.7	74.3	173.8	73.2	2 72.4	1 71.6	70.5	5 69.3
2.34	4 77.	5 76.5	76.5	76.4	176.2	2 176.0	175.6	175.1	.  74.5	73.8	3  72.9	71.8	70.6
2.30	6 78.	8 77.8	77.8	77.7	77.	5 177.3	76.9	76.4	175.8	3   75	1   74 . 2	2  73	T  7.T.A
2.3	B 80	1 79.	79.1		78 - 9	78.6	78.2	2 77.7	7  77.]	L 176.4	4   75.5	5   74 - 3	
2.4		5 80.5	80.5	80.4	1 80.2	2 79.9	79.5	5 <b>[</b> 79.]	78.5		7   76.9		
2.4		8 81.8			7 81.	5 81.3	80.9	80.4	79.8		1  78.2		
2.4		2 83.		83.		82.6	82.2	2 81.1	81.2	2 80.			
2.4					1 84.	2  84.0	83.0	5 83	L 82.	5   81 . :			i i
2.4		9 85.		85.8		6 85.3	85.0	84.	83.9	9  83.	2  82.	3  81.	3  80.2
	٠   ٠٠٠٠	-										<u> </u>	<u> </u>
L													

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1459+90 Upstream water depth (Du) 1.40 - 1.89 Feet Downstream water depth (Dd) 1.3 - 1.9 Feet



					· -				Dont	<u> </u>		_	
	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	ownst	1.60	Water 1.65	Dept.	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90
Du	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.43	1.50	1.55	1.00	1.03	1.70	4000	1.00	1.03	
1.40	0.	0.	0.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.41	0.	0.	ŏ.	o.	o.	ő.	ŏ.	ŏ.	0.	ŏ.	o.	0.	ŏ. I
1.42	0.	o. I	ŏ.	Ŏ.	0.	0.	ŏ.	ŏ.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ō.
1.43	ŏ.	o.	Ŏ.	Ö.	Ŏ. :	ŏ.	o.	o.	o.	o.	o.	0	0.
1.44	ŏ.	o.	o.	ŏ.	o.	0.	0.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.45	16.8	ŏ.	0.	o.	0.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.46	17.4	ŏ.	o.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	18.0	ŏ.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	18.6	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	19.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.50	19.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.51	20.3	18 3	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.52	20.9	19.0	0.	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.53	r	19.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.54		20.2	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0-	0.	0.	0.	0	0.
1.55		20.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	0.	0.
1.56			19.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0-	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.57			20.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	o.	0.
1.58	24.2		20.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.59	24.8		21.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.60	25.3		21.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.61	25.9		22.5	0.	0./	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.62	26.4			21.0	o.	0.	0. 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.63	27.0			21.6 22.3	0-	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1 -	0.	0.
1.64	27.5			23.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ŏ.
1.66	28.0		25.5	23.6	0.	0.	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.67	29.1	27.7	25.5	24.2	22.0	0.	ŏ.	0.	ŏ.	0.	o.	lő.	0.
1.68	29.7		26.7	24.9	22.7	o.	0.	o.	ŏ.	0.	0	o.	o.
1.69	30.2	28.9	27.3	25.5	23.4	0	o.	0.	0.	o.	ŏ.	o.	0.
11.70	30.8			26.1	24.1	o.	ŏ.	o.	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.
11.71	31.3		28.5	26.8	24.7	0.	Ŏ.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.
1.72	31.8			27.4	25.4	0.	0.	0.	U`.	o.	0.	0.	0.
1.73	32.4	31.1	29.7	28.0	26.1	23.8	0.	o.	o.	0.	Ŏ.	0.	0.
1.74	32.9	31.7	30.3	28.6	26.7	24.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.75			30.8	29.2	27.4	25.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.
1.76	34.0	32.8	31.4	29.9	28.0	25.9	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	0.	0.
1.77	34.6	33.4	32.0	30.5	28.7	26.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.78		33.9	32.6	31.1	29.3		24.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.79	35.7	34.5	33.2	31.7	30.0	28.0	25.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.80		35.1	33.8		30.6	28.6	26.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.81	36.8	35.6	34.4	32.9	31.2	29.3	27.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.82			34.9	33.5	31.9	30.0	27.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	37.9				32.5			0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.84			36.1		33.1	31.3	29.2	26.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.85		37.9			33.7		29.9		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	39.6	38.5	37.3	35.9			30.6	28.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.87			37.9	36.5	35.0				0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.88		39.7		37.1		1	32.0		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.89	41.3	40.2	39.1	37.7	36.3	34.6	32.7	30.5	27.9	0	-0.	.0 -	0.
	100000		1 1 1 1	1 : : :	11 11 14	1. 3. 3		<u> </u>			ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	3	1

Discharge in cfs for weir at Station 1459+90
Upstream water depth (Du) 1.90 - 2.39 Feet
Downstream water depth (Dd) 1.3 - 1.9 Feet



			-						<u>:                                    </u>				
$\overline{}$				Do	1 - D	ownst	ream	Water	Depti	1. 4" 44 PI	-1 00	3 05	1.90
Du	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1./5	1.80	1.65	1.30
						25 2	<b>77 4</b>	21 2	28.7	0.	0.	0.	0.
1						-			29.5	0.	0.	0.	0.
1									30.3	0.	0.	ŏ.	0.
,					1	37.2 <sub>5</sub>			31.0	0.	ŏ.	o.	0.
	1								31.8	ŏ.	0.	ŏ.	o.
1	1						36.8			29.9	o.	o.	0.
1.95										30.7	ŏ.	o.	0.
1.96			43.8	42.6			38.1			31.5	0.	0.	0.
1.98	46.5						38.8			32.3	0.	0.	0.
							39.4		35.5	33.1	0.	0.	0.
			45.6			41.7			36.2	33.9	0.	0.	0.
2.01						42.4	40.8	39.0	37.0	34.7	32.0	0.	0.
2.02	1 1	47.9					41.4	39.7	37.7	35.4	32.8	0.	0.
2.03			47.5		45.1	43.7	42.1	40.4	38.4		33.6	0.	0.
2.04			48.1			44.3	42.8	41.1	39.1		34.4	0.	0.
2.05		49.7			46.3	45.0			39.9	· .	35.2	0.	0-
2.06	51.3	50.3	49.3	48.2	47.0	45.6			40.6			33.2	0.
2.07	51.9	51.0				46.3	1		•		36.8	34.1	0.
2.08	52.5	51.6	50.6			46.9	45.4	43.8	42.0		37.6	34.9	0.
2.09	53.1					47.6		44.5			1	35.8	0.
2.10				50.7		48.2	46.8		43.4		39.2	36.6	0-
2.11	54.3	53.4			50.2	48.9	47.5			42.2	40.0	37.5	0.
2.12	55.0				50.8	49.5		46.6		42.9	40.8	38.3	35.4
2.13					51.5	50.2		47.3	45.6	43.7		39.1	36.3
2.14					52.1	50.9	49.5	47.9	46.3		42.3	39.9	37.2
2.15		55.9			52.8	51.5			47.0		43.1	40.7	38.0
2.16		56.6	,		53.4	52.2		49.3		45.9	43.8	1	38.9
2.17	_	57.2			54.1	52.8		50.0		1	44.6	3	39.7   40.6
2.18		57.8			54.7	53.5	52.2		49.1	47.3	46.1		41.4
2.19		58.5			55.4	54.2		51.4		48.0	46.8		42.2
2.20		59.1			56.1	54.8		52.1 52.8	50.3	49.5	47.6		43.1
2.21		59.8			56.7	55.5		53.5		50.2	48.4	46.3	43.9
2.22		60.4		58.5	57.4	56.9	55.6	54.2	52.7	51.0	49.1	47.0	44.7
2.23	1	61.0	60.1	59.1	58.0 58.7	57.5	56.3			51.7		I 1:5	
2.24		61.7	60.8	59.8 60.5	59.4	58.2	57.0		54.1	52.4	50.6	48.6	46.3
		62.4	62.1	61.1	60.1	58.9	57.6			53.2	51.4	49.4	47.1
2.26			62.8			59.6				53.9		50.1	48.0
2.27		64.3	63.4		61.4	60.3				54.6	52.9		48.8
2.29		65.0	64.1		62.1	60.9		1		55.3		51.7	
2.30		65.6	64.8	63.8		61.6	1			56.1	54.4	52.5	I
2.31		66.3	65.4		63.4	62.3	61.1	59.8	58.4	56.8	55.1	53.2	
2 32	67.8	67.0		65.2	64.1	63.0	61.8	60.5	59.1	57.6	55.9	54.0	52.0
2 33	68.5	67.7	66.8	65.8	64.8	63.7	62.5	61.2	59.8	58.3	56.6	54.8	52.8
2.34	69.1	68.3	67 5	66.5	65.5	64.4	63.2	61.9	60.5	59.0	57.4	55.5	53.6
2 35	69.8	69.0	68.1	67.2	66.2	65.1	63.9	62.6	61.3	59.8	58.1	56.3	54.3
2.36	170.5	1697	68.8	67.9	66.9	65.8	64.6	63.4	62.0	60.5	58.9	57.1	55.1
2.37		70.4	69.5	68.6	67.6	166.5	65.3	64.1	62.7	61.2	59.6	57.9	55.9
2.38		71.1	70.2	69.3	68.3	67.2	66.1	64.8	63.4	62.0			56.7
2.39		71.7		70.0	69.0	67.9	66.8	65.5	64.2	62.7	61.1	59.4	57.5
					1	_L		<u></u>	<u> </u>	1			
1													

### CONVERSION FACTORS--BRITISH TO METRIC UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

The following conversion factors adopted by the Bureau of Reclamation are those published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM Metric Practice Guide, January 1964) except that additional factors (\*) commonly used in the Bureau have been added. Further discussion of definitions of quantities and units is given on pages 10-11 of the ASTM Metric Practice Guide.

The metric units and conversion factors adopted by the ASTM are based on the "International System of Units" (designated SI for Systeme International d'Unites), fixed by the International Committee for Weights and Measures; this system is also known as the Giorgi or MKSA (meter-kilogram (mass)-second-ampere) system. This system has been adopted by the International Organization for Standardization in ISO Recommendation R-31.

The metric technical unit of force is the kilogram-force; this is the force which, when applied to a body having a mass of 1 kg, gives it an acceleration of 9.80685 m/sec/sec, the standard acceleration of free fall toward the earth's center for sea level at 45 deg latitude. The metric unit of force in SI units is the newton (N), which is defined as that force which, when applied to a body having a mass of 1 kg, gives it an acceleration of 1 m/sec/sec. These units must be distinguished from the (inconstant) local weight of a body having a mass of 1 kg; that is, the weight of a body is that force with which a body is attracted to the earth and is equal to the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration due to gravity. However, because it is general practice to use "pound" rather than the technically correct term "pound-force," the term "kilogram" (or derived mass unit) has been used in this guide instead of "kilogram-force" in expressing the conversion factors for forces. The newton unit of force will find increasing use, and is essential in SI units.

Table I

9	<u> </u>	en e
Multiply	QUANTITIES AND UNITS OF SPACE By	To obtain
Mulciply		TO Obtain
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LENGTH	
<u>MII</u>	25.4 (exactly)	
Inches	25.4 (exactly).	. Millimeters
Feet	2.54 (exactly)*	
	0.3048 (exactly)*	. Meters
	0.0000010.4	Kilometers
Yards	0.9144 (exactly)	Meters
Miles (stanie)	0.0003048 (exactly). 0.9144 (exactly). 1,609.344 (exactly)*. 1.609344 (exactly).	Meters Vilometers
	1,000011 (caacay)	Miometers
	AREA	
Square inches	6.4516 (exactly)	Square centimeters
Square feet	929.03*. 0.092903 0.836127	Square centimeters
	0.092903	Square meters
Square yards	0.836127	Square meters
Acres	0.40469*	. Hectares
	4,046.9* 0.0040469*	Source Milometers
Square miles	2, 58999	. Square kilometers
	VOLUME	
Cubic inches	10 0000	0.34
Cubic feet	16.3871 0.0283168	Cubic centimeters
Cubic yards	0.764555	
	CAPACITY	
Finid ounces (U.S.) .	29.5737	Cubic centimeters
	29.5729	Milliliters
Liquid pints (U.S.) .	0.473179	Cubic decimeters
Quarts (U.S.)	U.478100	Liters
	0.046331*	Cubic centimeters
Gallons (U.S.)	3.785.43*	Cubic centimeters
	3 78543	Cubic decimates:
• • • •	3.78533.	Liters
Gallons (U.K.)	3.78533. 0.00378543*. 4.54809 4.54598	Cubic meters
Commis (U. D.)	4 54598	Titors
Cubic feet.		
Cubic yards		Liters
Acre-feet	764.55*	Cubic meters
<u></u>	1, 233, 500*	Liters_

# DANTITIES AND UNITS OF MECHANIC

Metar-kitograms Graine/ar in formanication Metars per second Gamineters per second Metars per second Multiply Cubic metars per second Cubic metars per second Multiply Multiply Cubic metars per second Multiply Mult	MASS   6 m clt   7   11   12   13   13   13   13   13   13	Multiply   WORK AND ENERGY   Kilogram calories
Centimaters per second Meters per second Centimaters per second Centimaters per second Centimaters per second Centimaters per second Multiply Meters per second Multiply Meters per second Cubic maters per per second Cubic maters per per second Cubic maters per	T OR TORQUE	18.7 0.659
Cubic meters per second  Cubic meters  Cubic met		Tede III OTHER QUANTITIES AND UNITS By
Lumens per second Lumens per square foot (toot- 10.784. Curalles) Curalles Curalles Curalles Curalles Curalles Allillamps per cubic foot 10.7839 Milliamps per cubic foot 10.7839 Gallons per square yard 6.577218 Populos per square yard 0.17859		304, 8* 4, 8824* 0, 082603* 1, 0, 03337,
		10. 764.  10. 764.  Chin-square millimiters per cubic meter 55. 3147*  Millicuries per cubic meter 4. 527216*  Chines per quare meter 5. 527216*  Milliamps per quare meter 6. 527216*  Chines per aquare meter 6. 527216*

Three differently shaped trapezoidal weirs were calibrated in the hydraulic laboratory for free flow and submerged flow canal discharge measurements in field canals of 50- and 90-efs designed capacity. The 3 weirs were calibrated in the same test facility using model scales of 1:5, 1:2.67, and 1:2.33. In each case the canal bottom upstream from the weir was flush with the weir invert and the downstream canal bottom had a 1.5- to 3-ft vertical drop at the weir. An electronic digital computer was used to make a least squares fit of the calibration data to a curve. Second degree polynomial equations were derived describing free flow conditions and general conical equations describing submerged flow conditions. The computer was used to obtain weir discharge tables and information for weir discharge graphs for submerged conditions. Discharge tables and graphs for each weir and drawings and photographs of model and prototype weir structures are included in the report.

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Reclam Lab Rep Hyd-583, Hydraul Br, Aug 1968. Bureau of Reclamation,

Denver, 10 p, 17 fig, 6 tab, 5 appendi

DESCRIPTORS--/ open channel flow/ turbulent flow/ \*sharp crested weirs/ subcritical flow/ hydraulic models/ model tests/ \*discharge measurement/ \*submerged weirs/ curve fitting/ calibrations/ check structures/ weirs IDENTIFIERS--/ \*trapezoidal weirs/ least squares method

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